



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-89-222  
Monday  
20 November 1989**

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Frontline States Leaders Hold Summit in Lusaka

### Chissano Interrupts Visit to Attend

*MB1611092989 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano today interrupted his working visit to Tete Province to go to Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, to attend a Frontline summit aimed at examining the situation in southern Africa, particularly the Namibian elections held last week.

Chissano said yesterday that the study of the revision of the Republic's constitution will be resumed in a few days' time. He said the process has not yet been resumed because it was observed in practice that many articles, which are more than the anticipated number, will have to be changed.

The Mozambican head of state also said that another important task was the holding of the third legislative elections in Mozambique in 1991.

### SWAPO Caution Urged

*MB1611132489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1234 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Lusaka Nov 16 SAPA—Leaders of the Frontline States began their one-day meeting here on Thursday by observing a minute's silence in honour of people who died in the Namibian conflict.

Frontline leaders also called on SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to be cautious in consolidating independence, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports from here.

Zambian President and Frontline States chairman Kenneth Kaunda warned SWAPO leader and Namibian "President-in-waiting" Sam Nujoma to be cautious in consolidating the Namibian revolution.

The Frontline leaders are meeting a day after the official announcement of the Namibian constituent assembly elections which SWAPO won with a 57 per cent majority.

SWAPO leader Nujoma is also attending the meeting.

Also present is the Nigerian foreign minister, Major-General Ike Mwachukwu, Egyptian Ambassador to Zambia Sayyid Suleyman and African National Congress (ANC) Secretary-General Alfred Nzo.

"As a freedom fighter, obviously you will be thinking of freedom fighters in South Africa. It will be less than realistic that you should accept ANC cadres (in Namibia). We would be asking you to commit suicide.

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied up to South Africa. All those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of South Africa.

"So they will not let you have ANC or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] on your soil and we will not urge you to do that," Mr Kaunda told Mr Nujoma during the opening session.

President Kaunda challenged the meeting to send a message to South African President F.W. de Klerk to move fast towards creating a democratic order in South Africa.

He said Mr de Klerk had so far done well, including the release of some political prisoners and permitting some political meetings to be held in that country.

"De Klerk has behaved well. We are now waiting for the release of Nelson Mandela and genuine reconciliation and dialogue," he said.

Mr Nujoma told the opening session one of the major problems facing his country were the 35,000 Namibian youths who were members of the South-West Africa Police (SWAPOL) and 6,000 others who were members of the notorious Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] crack force who had to be rehabilitated.

He said the "colonial regime" had not allowed them to do any other training "besides shooting."

"There is a problem at hand. We have to embark on an immediate programme to rehabilitate them through the setting up of agricultural projects and try and make them useful Namibians," he said.

Mr Nujoma said although South Africa had spent billions of rands supporting "puppet parties" in the recent elections, SWAPO had won without even being allowed to campaign in the commercial farming areas.

The SWAPO chief said with 41 seats out of the 72 in the constituent assembly, his party would have no problems in having bills passed.

"On that one we have no problem."

He said there were technical problems which he would discuss privately with the heads of state.

Mr Nujoma thanked the Frontline States and the Organisation of African Unity for showing the world that Africans were prepared to fight and liberate themselves.

### Regional Conflicts Discussed

*MB1611195489 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has described the outcome of the 1-day Frontline heads of state summit in Lusaka as effective.

Addressing the press after the [words indistinct] behind closed doors, Comrade Kaunda, who is chairman of the Frontline States, said the summit had reviewed all the problems of southern Africa as a whole.



He said of [word indistinct] Frontline States must continue to support the efforts of Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to try to bring peace to their countries.

On South Africa, Comrade Kaunda disclosed that the Frontline States have decided to send a delegation to the United Nations meeting in December to join the Organization of African Unity chairman, Dr Mubarak, who will present a document on that country.

SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] President Comrade Sam Nujoma has paid tribute to the international community for the support they rendered during the liberation freedom struggle. Comrade Nujoma said it was because of this support that he was able to attend the 1-day Frontline heads of state summit in Lusaka as a delegate from home and no longer from exile. He said South Africa had mobilized 35,000 (?regular) troops and 6,000 Koevoet [police counterinsurgency] policemen to [word indistinct] in the elections. Comrade Nujoma said most of the people in the territorial force and Koevoet were Namibian youth who need to be rehabilitated, adding that SWAPO will have to scout for funds to set up technical institutions where the youths must be rehabilitated.

Comrade Nujoma said Namibia's [word indistinct] will require assistance from the Frontline States. He also commended the United Nations secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] forces for carrying out their role successfully. On the question of Walvis Bay, which South Africa is clinging to, Comrade Nujoma said South Africa must hand it over because it is part of Namibia.

Meanwhile, the Angolan president, Comrade dos Santos, has said his country will, still within the framework of the Gbadolite agreement, try to bring peace to his country. Comrade Nujoma, who was asked to comment on the peace talks between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Dr Jonas Savimbi, said dialogue is still continuing. He said Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is due to visit Angola soon, is setting up all the necessary steps for the peace talks, but a [word indistinct] in Zaire last June to bring peace to Angola was not honored by UNITA.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said his party, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], has no alternative but to defend the country against the aggression of the South African-backed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits. He said Renamo bandits had rejected all the principles that were presented to them by Frelimo, as part of [word indistinct] agreements. Comrade Chissano said Renamo missed their chance, having rejected the principles, and pointed out that Frelimo has no alternative but to defend the country.

The Frontline heads of state, including SWAPO President Comrade Nujoma, returned to their respective homes this evening.

### ANC Comments on SWAPO Victory

*MB1711053989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2340 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Lusaka Nov 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday said SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] election victory had created more ground for the defeat of apartheid in South Africa, Zimbabwe's national news agency ZIANA reports.

In a statement circulated at the one-day Frontline States summit in Lusaka, the ANC said the Namibian election results were a "crushing defeat" for apartheid.

"The achievement of the historic victory by SWAPO in Namibia has undoubtedly struck yet another deadly blow against apartheid colonialism whose frontiers have now been pushed back to the South African territory itself, creating more favourable ground for the eventual defeat of this criminal system of apartheid by the progressive and democratic forces of the people of South Africa."

The ANC said SWAPO's victory was bound to have an impact on the overall strategic situation in South Africa.

There were, however, tremendous problems Namibia would have to face in working for economic and social advancement.

"Indeed the aggressive apartheid colonial system has suffered crushing defeat, but it has already dug some deep roots within Namibia through the creation of counter-revolution structures that might have the capacity of destabilising the Namibian people's gains."

The ANC said similar structures were causing numerous problems in southern Africa.

"It is, therefore, incumbent on the Organisation of African Unity...to maintain maximum vigilance together with the people of Namibia in order to forestall the growth of these counter-revolutionary forces," said the statement.

### Mozambican 'Bandit' Actions Viewed

*MB1711084189 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] The Frontline leaders who met in the Zambian capital yesterday noted with concern the continued armed bandit terrorist actions in Mozambique.

According to a dispatch from our correspondent Antonio Bernardo Cuna in Lusaka, the Frontline States reiterated their support for all the principles defined by the Mozambican Government to restore peace in the country. The African nations and the international community were called upon to intensify their solidarity with and political, moral, material, and diplomatic support for Mozambique to achieve peace.

The final communique of the Frontline States' summit condemned South Africa for perpetuating destabilization in southern Africa.

#### **To Decide on South Africa Talks**

*MB1711073289 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia says the Frontline States will decide after the special session of the United Nations on South Africa next month whether to begin negotiations with South Africa.

He was speaking in Lusaka after a summit meeting with the leaders of the six states and the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. He said South Africa had kept its promise to allow free elections in Namibia.

A communique issued after the meeting called on South Africa to create a political climate conducive to negotiations. The so-called Harare Declaration on conditions for negotiations with South Africa will also be discussed at next month's UN session.

#### **OAU's Salim Hails SWAPO Election Victory**

*AB1611100089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1800 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Today the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, sent a message of congratulations to the (?people) of Namibia on the victory scored by South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] in the recent elections in Namibia. The OAU secretary general sent the message on behalf of the OAU and himself to the leader of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, and through him to the Namibian people.

Salim Ahmed Salim noted that the organization's recent victory is a manifestation of the Namibian people's strong support for SWAPO. He said that the victory is not for the entire Namibian people alone but for the peace and freedom-loving peoples.

SWAPO's election victory shows that Namibia has achieved the level of self-rule by Namibians. It is a clear indication that Namibia can preserve her territorial integrity and that peace will prevail in the region.

#### **Free Movement Between Zaire, Cabinda Announced**

*AB1811191789 Paris AFP in French 1557 GMT  
18 Nov 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Nov (AFP)—The free movement of persons between Zaire and Cabinda, an Angolan enclave, located between Congo and Zaire on the Atlantic coast, is now a reality, the Zairian press announced today. A joint subcommission to "maintain peace along the common border" that met this week in Cabinda (Angola), has published in a communique that "military checkpoints and immigration posts between the

Bas-Zaire Province and Cabinda, are now open, making possible the free movement of persons and goods."

Zairian and Angolan delegations, the communique added, visited the Yemo border post (300 km West of the capital) on Friday [17 November] to check the implementation of the agreement signed in Cabinda. The Angola-Zaire commission was created in Luanda last August. The first meeting of the commission took place in Kinshasa in early September to study the political implications of managing the Zaire-Angola 2,600 km border.

#### **Gambia River Group Ends Session; Communique Issued**

*AB1811091689 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1945 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] The fifth extraordinary ministerial session of the Gambia River Development Organization [OMVG] ended this morning in Conakry under the chairmanship of Dr Ousmane Sylla, minister of commerce, industry, and crafts. The closing ceremony was marked by the reading of a communique, a motion of gratitude to the Guinean Government, and by the speech of the minister who is also the current chairman of the organization's ministerial council.

During 2 days, the participants in the Conakry session discussed the need for a reduced program of action, the restructuring of the OMVG High Commissioner, and a schedule for the meetings of the organizations' various bodies. The reduced program of action is now devoted to road building in the Gambia and to constructing dams on the river.

The session regretted the non-payment of contributions, the arrears of which now amount to 250 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. However, the minister of commerce, industry, and crafts has remained confident (?despite the present situation). Let us listen to him:

[Begin Sylla recording] We hope that with the discussions that have just ended in Conakry we now have a clearly defined program of action for the reactivation of the OMVG. This program is restricted to only priority projects, such as the restructuring of the OMVG High Commissioner on which depends the future of the organization. The OMVG is necessary for the regional integration of water resources utilization by the various member countries. We hope that now that we have identified the various problems confronting us and found solutions to them, we can present concrete proposals to our perspective leaders on ways and means to embark on the reactivation of the organization. [end recording]

The delegations that took part in the session will be received by Lieutenant Colonel Babacar Ndiaye, minister and permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress.

**PTA Meeting Recommends New Transit Charges**

EA1611202889 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT  
15 Nov 89

[Summary] Nairobi, 15th November—A PTA [Preferential Trade Area] meeting of transport and communications experts that ended in Nairobi yesterday recommended new road transit charges. The charges are 85 shillings for heavy goods vehicles with more than three axles and 30 shillings for heavy goods vehicles with [word indistinct] axles per 100 km. The meeting was attended by representatives of Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya. According to a report adopted by the meeting yesterday, the new harmonized PTA road transit charges will become effective from midnight on 30 June 1990. Member states were asked to make the necessary arrangements to implement the charges.

**Budget Subcommittee Meets**

EA1611203389 Nairobi KNA in English 1230 GMT  
16 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi 16 Nov—The permanent secretary [P.S.] in the Vice President's Office and Ministry of Finance, Mr Charles Mbindyo, has called on PTA [Preferential Trade Area] member countries to honour their financial contributions in time to enable the PTA Secretariat to implement its objectives and programs.

Opening the 7th PTA subcommittee meeting on budgetary and administrative matters at the Kenyatta International Conference Center, Mr Mbindyo said that

though all the member countries were undergoing hard financial and economic times, the PTA administration needs manpower and finance in order to mobilise the resource to achieve its goals. He added that, PTA members, who currently are 16, had the political will to improve the economy of the region through joint efforts which should be backed by the resources.

The meeting, which is being attended by delegates from member countries, will among other issues deliberate on the salary and grading of the Secretariat staff, the 1989 and 1990 budgets.

The P.S. called on the participants to take into consideration the financial situation of member countries, when preparing their operational budgets.

Addressing the same occasion, the PTA secretary general, Mr Bax Nomvette, said that though member countries had expressed concern on the increased budgetary commitments of the Secretariat, it has not been possible to reduce operational costs below minimum level. The secretary general, however, said that though the secretariat is determined to reduce the cost of its operations some programmes were crucial for the success of PTA. He continued that for better output and efficiency of PTA, there was need for regular contacts between the Secretariat and member states for decisions and implementation of programmes and projects, and this calls for frequent travel.

Other areas which have increased the PTA secretariat budgetary commitments, he said included hiring of consultants, 98 percent of whom are hired from member countries and missions on technical studies to member countries.



## Chad

### Libyan, Country's Envoys Vow Respect for Accord

AB1411203689 Paris AFP in French 1625 GMT  
13 Nov 89

[Text] Paris, 13 Nov (AFP)—Chad will respect the commitments in the Chad-Libya Accord of Algiers, even though "current Libyan interference" jeopardizes their implementation, Ahmad Alla-mi, Chadian ambassador to Paris declared in Paris today while showing a video film on recent battles at "the Chad-Sudan border" to a group of journalists. The ambassador, who highlighted Libya's responsibility in these battles between President Hissein Habre's troops and Chadian opposition elements led by Idriss Deby, the dissident former commander in chief of Chadian forces, accused Tripoli of having supplied them with weapons and ammunition as well as training facilities.

The 45-minute video film showed first of all the interrogation of some "prisoners" who claimed they were forcibly enrolled by the Libyans. Weapons and ammunition with Arabic inscriptions as well as dead bodies of "Chadian opposition elements" getting dried up under the sun rays were also shown.

The military base of the Libyan Islamic Legion at Bamissi has been destroyed, the ambassador stated, adding that the "mercenaries" had left 600 dead on the field. The 31 August Algiers Accord was aimed at peacefully settling the territorial dispute between the two countries over the Aozou Strip.

Informed sources in Paris say that about 10 days ago, Tripoli sent an emissary to Ndjamené to assure the Chadian authorities of Libya's readiness to mediate reconciliation with former President Goukouni Oued-dei, former commander-in-chief Idriss Deby, and Adoum Togo, another personality of the Chadian opposition. The Libyan emissary, the same sources added, came up against a categorical refusal. Last week, Libya denied any involvement in the flights by the Chadian forces at the Chad-Sudan border, saying that "Ndjaména is resorting to false allegations to disengage itself from the peaceful agreements signed between the two countries." Furthermore, the Libyan ambassador to Paris, Hamed al-Khudayri, stated yesterday that his country was opposed to any controversy "with the Chadian brothers," saying that his country was "still committed to the Algiers agreement."

In a statement to AFP, he recalled that Libya had asked for the official cooperation of the OAU to verify "in the field the justification of the Chadian accusation." Libya, he added, also asked for the cooperation of the chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee, the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo.

### 'New Stain' on Accord Cited

AB1611220889 Ndjamené Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Chadian nationals in Libya who want to return home can no longer do so because they have been for the past few days the target of Libyan harassment. In fact, our countrymen have been consistently ordered out of planes departing from Libya. Their personal belongings and travel documents are confiscated. In short, Chadians are subjected to many daily harassments and debasing humiliations.

This ignoble act of extortion against Chadians is carried out under the supervision of Colonel ('Abdallah Zallud), one of the henchmen of Colonel (Mansud). The latter is the director of the support and coordination center for the destabilization of Chad, a kind of laboratory set up in Aoun, which carries all acts of aggression against our country.

This new stain in the somber relations between Chad and Libya follows a series of measures taken against the Chadian community in Libya. Our compatriots, retained against their will in Libyan territory, have also been deprived of their freedom of movement and are used as cannon fodder by the Islamic Legion. This revolting attitude of the Libyan regime toward Chadian nationals living in Libya shows the insignificant place that Tripoli gives to the emergence of a serene climate of dialogue between our two countries and our peoples. Its implication, demonstrated by deed at the Chad-Sudan border and the criminal extortion currently going on in Libya, constitute the many serious and deliberate violations of the Algiers general agreement.

### Foreign Minister on Libya, Israel, Sudan Ties

JN1611113089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT  
16 Nov 89

[Text] Doha, 16 Nov (WAKH)—Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn-Oumar has stressed that his country is not thinking of normalizing its relations with Israel as long as the Palestine question remains unsolved.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AL-SHARQ published here today, he attributed the recent increase of Israeli political influence in Africa to the weak Arab role in the continent.

He denied any link between his country and the rebel movement in southern Sudan and stressed that Chad will neither allow any presence for the movement on Chadian territory nor provide it with any assistance.

He said the recent talks between his country and Libya made tangible progress and that contacts with Tripoli are continuing through joint committees to implement the Algiers accord, which was signed at the end of August and which states that the two countries hold talks on the disputed Aozou region.

The Chadian foreign minister yesterday ended a visit to the State of Qatar with a tour of the region.

**Ethiopia****Government Delegation Leaves for Nairobi Talks**

*EA2011090889 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Peace talks will start between the Ethiopian Government delegation and representatives of an opposition group in Nairobi, Kenya, tomorrow, with a view to resolving the problem in the Eritrea autonomous region.

In accordance with the new peace initiative adopted by the National Shengo, the first round of talks were held in Atlanta. The Nairobi talks will focus on the main issues which remained pending in the Atlanta talks.

The Ethiopian Government delegation which will take part in the talks, led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, left for Nairobi today.

In the press statement he gave prior to departure, Comrade Ashagre said that although agreement was reached during the Atlanta talks on various procedural issues, the main issues which are decisive to the holding of the main talks remained pending. He added that they are: the choice of chairmen-mediators, observers and their role, and members of the Secretariat and the role it should perform.

He noted that the delegation had a feeling similar to its feeling on the way to Atlanta. If there is a similar readiness by the opposition group to resolve the problem in the northern part of our country tactfully, it is the wish of the Ethiopian delegation to end the first round of talks in Nairobi, and quickly enter the main talks.

Comrade Ashagre further noted that this will not be decided by one side alone, but will depend also on the opposition group's position and readiness, and the talks to be held.

Comrade Ashagre disclosed that in accordance with the new peace initiative adopted by the National Shengo, and the call it made to opposition groups, talks were held with the so-called Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF], in London, UK, last September, on the date and venue of holding preliminary talks, and choosing an observer. Based on this, talks were held between the Ethiopian delegation and TPLF representatives in Rome, Italy [words indistinct]. Although agreement has been reached on some procedural issues, [words indistinct] however, an agreement was reached to resume the talks in Rome on 12 December 1989.

The delegation led by Comrade Ashagre was seen off on departure by Comrade Kasa Kebede, member of the WPE Central Committee.

**Jimmy Carter, Mengistu Confer**

*EA1811215589 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today received and held talks with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Asefa Seyoum, the ENA [ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY] palace reporter has telephoned the details.

[Begin Asefa recording] During the ceremony held at the State Council, President Jimmy Carter said he wholeheartedly appreciated and supported the peace steps taken and the strong stance adopted by the people and government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] to resolve the country's problems once and for all. The former U.S. president noted that this peace position explained the efforts initiated to resolve the problem in Eritrea region peacefully. He told Comrade President Mengistu he would persevere with his efforts to ensure the success of the bilateral talks which began in Atlanta to resolve the conflict between the brothers of the country peacefully. He also expressed the firm conviction that a positive stage would be reached.

Comrade President Mengistu for his part thanked Mr Jimmy Carter for hosting and facilitating the preliminary talks held between the PDRE Government and the opposition groups in the Eritrea region last September. He expressed the hope that Mr Carter would make further efforts during the second round of talks to be held in Nairobi between the two sides under the latter's chairmanship, with a view to resolving the problems in the northern part of our country peacefully and to reaching a constructive conclusion so that the desired peace would be achieved.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council, and Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee. [end recording]

**'Fierce Fighting on All Fronts' Reported**

*EA1711205289 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] The command center for the national revolutionary campaign today disclosed that the revolutionary force and the people's militia are involved in fierce fighting on all fronts.

Darios Modi has the details:

[Begin Darios recording] In the fighting started by the anti-Ethiopian Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] [passage indistinct] the center for the national revolutionary campaign revealed today. According to the command center, during the week our revolutionary force stationed around Dese, with great morale and popular zeal, destroyed and sent packing the remainder of the



Weyane [TPLF] force, which came from different parts of southern Welo administrative area to invade Dese.

The force said it was ready to destroy, with its usual zeal, any arrogant TPLF force it encounters.

In the fierce fighting, the armed militia and people of the area stood alongside our revolutionary force and made a great contribution, the campaign center said. The campaign center noted that although the extraordinary session of the National Shengo held on 31 October 1989 called upon the TPLF group immediately to stop the bloodletting and fratricidal action, and to present any grievances at peace talks, the TPLF continued to press ahead with intensified war activities.

The center went on to say that the determined activities being carried out by the entire Ethiopian people to safeguard the unity and peace of their country in a coordinated manner are decisive in bringing about a speedy result.

The center [words indistinct] apart from giving high praise to our revolutionary force which is fiercely fighting for the flag and the security of its country, to the people's (?militia forces) and the masses of the people who have stood alongside those who are fighting patriotically. The center noted that the wrathful Ethiopian people, who have been mobilized all over the country, will in their entirety and at all times stand alongside those who are fighting. [end recording]

### Rebels Claim Meranya Captured

EA1711210689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] The heroic people's force of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has captured the capital of Mida Province in northern Shewa. It has also repulsed the huge enemy force brought in from the Dese area. The EPRDF force, which is the backbone of the people, has fully liberated Mida Province after capturing the town of Meranya. In an offensive carried out yesterday, 16 November 1989, the EPRDF force destroyed the 151st Infantry Brigade and three companies of the 2d Commando Brigade, which was stationed in Meranya. The destroyed force was being coordinated and led by a high-ranking officer, General Abera.

Mida is one of the provinces of Merhabete in northern Shewa. A great number of enemy troops were assembled there soon after the EPRDF forces started penetrating northern Shewa. Moreover, the enemy was using it as its main base for its attempts to advance into southern Welo.

The captured town of Meranya is situated to the south of Kara Michik, on the dirt road leading to the town of Alem, capital of merhabete. It is not far from Alem and occupies a strategic position.

The capture of Meranya and the complete liberation of mida Province has enabled the EPRDF not only to halt the Workers Party of Ethiopia's [WPE] attempt to advance from this area to Were Ilu in order to commit aggression but has also enabled it to expand the EPRDF's operations in northern Shewa.

The Meranya victory has revealed the great news to the entire Ethiopian people that nothing can halt Operation Torch for Liberation or prevent the EPRDF force from advancing through the enemy's defenses and destroying its attempts to mobilize. It has shown that no force can halt the EPRDF's Torch Operation.

While the EPRDF's force was destroying the enemy on 13th November 1989 at the historic place of Kara Michik and marching to destroy the enemy force at Meranya and completely neutralize enemy aggression in that direction, another heroic EPRDF force was repulsing the huge enemy force which attempted to advance from Dese Kombolcha to Were Ilu. The EPRDF force halted the enemy advance in those directions and forced the enemy to retreat.

The action of the EPRDF force spread shock and fear in the ranks of the enemy force which had attempted to carry out an offensive. Heavy losses and destruction were inflicted on the advancing force. This has terrified the [word indistinct] force and commandos in Dese. They were forced to bring in reinforcements from Aseb and change direction. The heroic EPRDF forces, which are not frightened by anything, are determined to challenge any offensive. They have taught the WPE's generals yet another lesson.

As a result of the (?Meranya) victory, the EPRDF's Torch Operation, which is liberating the oppressed peasants, has come nearer to the workers and urban dwellers, who have been enslaved by the WPE. The EPRDF's stiff defense in the Dese area should tell the WPE and the Shengo that they are nearing their graves because their mass mobilization has failed.

This is what the Ethiopian people expect to hear from the heroic sons of the people who are working for liberation. The heroic EPRDF force is upsetting the WPE generals' paper plans at an early stage and it is hoisting its emblem.

At the same time as the heroic EPRDF was destroying the forces of the 4th Revolutionary Army at Meranya and the forces of the 3d Revolutionary Army around Dese and terrifying the leaders of those forces, its rear-guard, that is the TPLF, also annihilated the enemy's (?puppet) force supporting the 2d Revolutionary Army at Zala Ambessa. Some 175 (?puppet) soldiers were killed, 209 wounded and 345 captured. About 500 Kalashnikovs and 10 medium weapons were also captured. The two leaders of the enemy (?puppet) force were killed and captured. [as heard]

The 2d Revolutionary Army urged on the (?puppet) soldiers from behind but did nothing to help them when

the enemy (?puppet) force was being destroyed. It looked on from afar as they were being killed. It can be assumed that the experiences of those who fled the battle front have instilled (?fear) in the ranks of the WPE forces. It is becoming clear that this is the time for all enemy (?puppets) under the command of the 2d Revolutionary Army to come over to the people's side and struggle against their declared enemy.

### 500 Government Troops Said Killed

EA1811193289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Tigrinya 1545 GMT 18 Nov 89

[Summary From Poor Reception] During the week the forces of the Ethiopia People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] mounted an extensive offensive against and dealt a severe blow to the fascist Dergue forces mobilized from Dese, Kombolcha and Merhabete areas. The EPRDF force liberated Meranya Province in Merhabete on 13 November, inflicting the following losses on the enemy: more than 500 soldiers killed; more than 450 soldiers wounded; 150 soldiers captured; more than 500 heavy weapons, more than 70 medium weapons, 7 [words indistinct] guns, 12 RPG launchers, two radio communications sets, and more than four truckloads loads of ammunition captured.

### Over 250 Government Casualties

EA2011081689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that the racist Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] are (?gathering) troops from various places and attempting to carry out anti-peace aggression against the people in the liberated land of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], the troops it prepares for war are being destroyed and the campaign is (?failing) from now on. [passage omitted]

The people's forces of the EPDRF inflicted human losses on the enemy, when they took control of the town of Maranya [northern Shewa], on 16 November 1989. The losses are as follows: More than 100 soldiers were killed, more than 150 soldiers were wounded; more than 110 soldiers were captured. It has been learnt that majors and captains, as well as officers, were among those killed and wounded.

The captured enemy property: more than 160 lit automatic guns; 3 82-mm (?launchers); 2 60-mm mortars; 3 electric generators; 2 Ural (?vehicles); 10 assorted radio communication sets; 5 RPG-7s; 1 RPG-2; 4 (?heavy guns); 236 (?rifles); 2 m [as heard] guns; 7 barrels of fuel; as well as various rounds of ammunitions of mortars and RPG rockets. In addition, (?) full stores of enemy property were burnt.

### Clashes Reported in Eritrea

EA1911212589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 19 Nov 89

[Text] Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] combatants have repulsed an advancing enemy patrol unit at the Keren front [central Eritrea].

In the engagement, which took place in the morning of 16 November, three enemy troops were killed. Two others were captured. The enemy also lost four guns, and retreated to its base.

In addition, members of our people's army attacked an enemy (?fortification) (Ruba Anseba) [river northwest of Asmera] and left four Dergue troops killed and six wounded. They captured two Kalashnikov rifles.

### Anti-TPLF Campaign Center Established

EA2011085089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The Eritrean autonomous region's revolutionary campaign center was formed yesterday, 18 November 1989, to coordinate people's participation at the top, in the ongoing campaign to destroy the anti-unity weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF].

The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reported that the participants thoroughly discussed the (?strategy) for the success of the campaign by the determined people of the area to save the country from destruction, and to defuse the conspiracy of the weyane. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### Reportage on Ethiopian-EPLF Nairobi Peace Talks

#### Ethiopian Government Statement

EA1711214789 Nairobi KNA in English 1250 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 17 Nov (KNA)—The advance party of the Ethiopian peace delegation arrived in Nairobi yesterday in preparation for the second session of the preliminary talks between the government of the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia] and one of the opposition groups, the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front], which will open early next week.

A statement released by the Ethiopian Embassy last night said, as the international community is well aware, Ethiopia has been trying to resolve the problem in the northern part of the country peacefully for the last 15 years. "But so far nothing tangible has come out of all these efforts", the statement added. [passage omitted]

It is to be remembered that both sides agreed in Atlanta to meet again in Nairobi on 18th November 1989, to

iron out the differences on the remaining three issues which are considered very important to start the substantive talks.

The three main issues which were carried over from the Atlanta talks and which will be the focus of the Nairobi talks are (a) Chairmanship, (b) Observer, and (c) Secretariat.

The statement added that "when the government delegation comes to Nairobi to take part in the talks, it comes with open arms for peace as it did in Atlanta. Peace is not an extension of war nor is it an outcome of bush fighting. On the contrary, peace is a direct result of nothing but a round table negotiation. Therefore, the government delegation believes that peaceful means is the only way to resolve differences and misunderstandings of any nature."

Here in Nairobi, the statement said, "the government delegation, as usual, will strive to its utmost in order to resolve the remaining issues of the procedural talks and proceed to the main talks as soon as possible. The urgent task is to address the root of the problem that has been the cause of undesired bloodshed and destruction and thereby restore peace to the people of Ethiopia." [passage omitted]

The main delegation, headed by Dr Ashagre Yigletu, member of the central committee and secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], will arrive in Nairobi over the weekend. The government delegation is led by H.E. Merid Bekele, vice-minister in the Ministry of Information, who is the head of the advance delegation.

#### **EPLF Delegation Arrives**

*EA2011085789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] An Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] delegation has arrived in Nairobi to take part in the second round of peace talks to be held with the Dergue government. [passage omitted]

#### **President Moi Opens Talks**

*EA2011091989 Nairobi KNA in English 0635 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Nov—Following is His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi's speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the second round of preliminary peace talks between the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in Nairobi.

"Mr Chairman, your excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

"On behalf of the Government and people of Kenya, I would like to extend our warm welcome to all the participants at the second round of these preliminary peace talks. We feel greatly honored by your decision to

choose our capital city, Nairobi as the next venue for your talks after a successful and promising first round in Atlanta, Georgia.

"I take this opportunity also to extend our sincere thanks and congratulations to you all for your sense of patriotism and statesmanship. We congratulate, in particular, the former President of the United States of America, Mr Jimmy Carter, who has devoted his valuable time to chair your meetings. The success of the first preliminary round, under your able chairmanship, Mr Carter, gives us hope of a brighter future for those people in Ethiopia, who have not known peace in decades.

"Kenya, as a peace-loving country, strongly believes in peaceful settlement of all disputes, national and international. It is only through meaningful dialogue that we can reach a lasting solution to the misunderstandings and disputes which divide us. A dialogue, however, cannot be meaningful unless it is preceded by an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence among the parties to a dispute. We believe that your preliminary talks have been trying to do just that: to create an understanding and remove all suspicions.

"Mr Chairman, peace is a very precious commodity. Those who have lived in relative peace and calm may not appreciate the great gift they have. It is those who have not known peace in their entire lives, who value the elusive peace. We shall, on our part, do everything possible to assist you and the participants, to find an acceptable solution.

"We are under no illusions regarding the difficult task you have embarked upon, and the long and rough road ahead of you. We are, however, confident that you will reach an understanding which will bring joy to the hearts of the millions of your people, and indeed the entire continent of Africa. We ask you, in their name and in the name of future generations, to keep the light in their hearts glowing.

"Mr Chairman, I have personally followed with keen interest the events in the sister Republic of Ethiopia, and kept praying to almighty God, to help in finding a lasting solution. The agreement reached by the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front to meet face to face in order to explore possible avenues for peace will be a shining example to others in Africa, where misunderstandings created by the colonising powers still exist.

"We have already seen serious efforts and desires expressed by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and the Sudan, to follow your example by taking initial exploratory steps to meet. As I have said before, none of these efforts would be successful unless an atmosphere of trust and full confidence in each other exists.

"A wind of change in favor of dialogue is currently blowing across the surface of the earth, from east to west, and from north to south. We should not let this opportunity slip away. All the true friends of Africa, and



indeed of Ethiopia, will be waiting anxiously in the next few days, to hear what is happening in Nairobi.

"I consequently wish to appeal to our friends in the mass media present here and those overseas, to exercise restraint and avoid over-sensationalising and over-dramatising insignificant events during these preliminary talks. You should consider yourselves as part of the solution, and not merely messengers of bad news. The role of the news media in such difficult and delicate moments should ideally be to report and print what would promote closer understanding between the parties concerned and contribute towards the success of the meeting.

"I wish you great success in your deliberations. Thank you".

### **Ethiopia Delegate Addresses Talks**

*EA2011130589 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0630 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Address by Ashagre Yigletu, Ethiopia delegate, at the opening ceremony of the Ethiopian-Eritrean People's Liberation Front talks in Nairobi—live or recorded; Ashagre address in Amharic]

[Text] Your Excellency, President Daniel arap Moi, Your Excellency President Jimmy Carter, brothers, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. First and foremost, on behalf of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] government and the delegation I would like to extend hearty gratitude to the Kenyan Government which organized this forum to convene the second round of talks here in the African town of Nairobi, which started in Atlanta to resolve peacefully the problem in the northern part of our country which has caused bloodshed among brothers for so many years, and in particular, to the Kenyan leader, President Daniel arap Moi, who is making unreserved efforts to preserve peace, love, and unity in our region.

In addition, I would like to thank President Carter, who prepared the ground for starting the preliminary talks between the two sides in Atlanta, for the great contribution he made to make the first round of talks fruitful in his capacity as a chairman-mediator and host, and likewise in his coming to Nairobi crossing thousands of kilometers with his wife, Rosalynn Carter, and his aides to chair this second round of talks. I would also like to express the great delight felt by the delegation.

Your excellency, President Moi, in the last 15 years, the PDRE government has been making wide-ranging efforts to end the civil war which has been going on for the last 28 years in the northern part of our country and to reinstate lasting peace in our country.

Continuing the peace efforts in a strengthened manner, the PDRE's National Shengo adopted a new peace initiative on 5 June, 1989. The new peace initiative based on the strong wish of the entire Ethiopian people,

received acceptance from the international community and various opposition groups.

Accordingly, preliminary talks began with representatives of one of the opposition groups in Eritrea on procedural issues, at the Carter Center in Atlanta last September.

Although the PDRE government made great efforts to reach an agreement on the issues which remained pending in the Atlanta talks, the desired results were not achieved and hence talks on procedural issues were postponed to this meeting.

Basically, slowing down the peace talks by minor misunderstandings will not only delay the advent of peace in the northern part of our country, but will also aggravate the problems of the people and will not have any positive outcome.

The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for its part has strong wishes to end here in Nairobi the talks on procedural issues, which began some time ago and to enter quickly into the main talks on possible solutions.

At this juncture, I would like to give an assurance that, in order to achieve a positive outcome, on the basis of our unwavering position in favor of peace, as in Atlanta, we will also do everything possible here.

It is the belief of the PDRE Government that all the various problems brought about by the fighting will be resolved through the attainment of peace. It properly realizes that dependable progress will not be achieved without lasting peace, and without progress there cannot exist complete peace.

We wish the peace talks to continue and bear fruit based on these popular objectives.

The PDRE delegation believes that during the negotiations at the main talks, a peaceful solution will be attained for the problem in Eritrea. Your excellency, President Moi, distinguished brothers and sisters, peace cannot be achieved by only saying: I stand for peace.

Genuine peace will be attained only when the two sides attending the peace talks realize the problems of the people, and are ready with honesty and determination to accomplish tasks which will be favorable to history and the coming generation.

Since the PDRE government started the peace talks in Atlanta, destructive acts have been committed in an organized manner under the cover and by the instrument of different opposition groups with the aim of destabilizing our national unity and threatening our country's security. This will not make a positive contribution to our peace talks here and it is clear that it is a dangerous trend which will aggravate the problems of our people. In addition, the anti-peace propaganda campaign is an act which could disrupt our peace efforts and put into question the trust which should exist between the two sides since the starting of the peace talks. The

broad masses of Ethiopia are properly (?considering) this destructive trend. Therefore they believe that for the success of the peace efforts, the aforementioned destructive trends should be curbed.

Your excellency President Moi, your excellency President Carter, distinguished ladies and gentlemen and brothers, the peoples of the world are currently working out solutions to common problems through discussions and understandings and are coordinating their abilities and resources for common benefits.

The present world situation is putting pressure on peoples living in any part of the globe to adopt the stand of attaining peace from a negotiating forum rather than from the battlefield, through force and arrogance. Today the peoples of the world are supporting one another in coming closer together by setting up various political and economic establishments.

They stand not for fragmentation but for unity. With this spirit, at this time—when African peoples and countries are ensuring their national rights and strengthening their unity and promoting factors which bring them closer together rather than those which would divide them, and are creating a strong national feeling within rather than being divided by various external forces,—choosing disunity is an outdated and destructive trend which would not benefit anyone.

Therefore, the PDRE government delegation has come to Nairobi ready to hold talks with sincerity at the Nairobi forum and to reach an agreement on the procedural issues which were pending during the first round of talks and to enter upon the main peace talks.

In conclusion, on behalf of the PDRE government and delegation, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to the government of the Republic of Kenya for the great assistance it rendered in preparing the ground for a successful beginning to peace talks. Thank you.

### **Moi Proposes 3-Point Peace Plan for Sudan**

*EA1711222089 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
17 Nov 89*

[By Eric Shimoli]

[Text] President Moi yesterday proposed a three-point plan to the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) that would lead to peace in the war-ravaged country. A statement issued by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, last evening gave the proposals as follows:

An immediate return to complete ceasefire:

Re-opening of air, road and river supply routes to enable the resumption of the relief supplies to the southern Sudan and

A round-table direct meeting between the two parties without pre-conditions, to establish a basis for full scale negotiations aimed at finding a lasting solution to the problem.

President Moi made the proposals when he received an eight-man delegation from the Sudan, led by Brigadier 'Uthman Hasan 'Uthman, who delivered a special message from the Sudanese leader, at State House, Nairobi.

The Sudanese Government has fought a bitter 6-year war with the rebel SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement], whose military wing SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] objects to what it sees as domination of the mainly animist and christian south by the Muslim north.

After a lengthy discussion on the internal situation in the Sudan, President Moi said that in order to end the war in the Sudan, it was important for both sides to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, aimed at removing the root causes of the war.

President Moi reiterated Kenya's concern at the loss of human life as the results of the war, and appealed to both sides to embark on peace-talks immediately.

### **Denies Aiding Sudanese Rebels**

*EA1811065689 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT  
17 Nov 89*

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Nov (SUNA)—The Kenyan president, Daniel arap Moi, has categorically denied that his country had provided any military assistance to the rebel movement in Sudan. He said Kenya had absolutely no interest in the continuation of war which was affecting development in the region.

During his meeting here yesterday with the delegation of the national dialogue conference led by Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and currently visiting Kenya, President Moi stressed the need to convene a meeting without preconditions between the Sudanese Government and John Garang's rebel movement so as to create a joint [word indistinct] which will help arrive at an agreement on the current conflict. He expressed his full readiness to prepare a conducive atmosphere to convene such a meeting in the Kenyan capital. The Kenyan president also stressed the need to uphold the cease-fire and to allow relief supplies (?to reach) the war-torn areas so that innocents should not suffer.

The president announced that he would send a special envoy to Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, the chairman of the NRSCC, concerning this issue, and that he would communicate with John Garang.

Earlier, Brig 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, in a news conference he held yesterday in Nairobi, described his meeting with President Moi as positive and constructive. He expressed the belief that Kenya could play an active role in bringing peace to Sudan.

The member of the NSRCC also met Mr Robert Ouko, the Kenyan foreign minister, who stressed that any



solution to the current conflict in Sudan must embrace the maintenance of sovereignty and unity. He stressed the importance of complying with what is arrived at in agreements.

Earlier the Sudanese delegation gave a briefing on the [word indistinct] of the national peace dialogue conference on the implementation of the federal system in Sudan.

### **Khartoum, SPLA To Open Peace Talks 1 Dec**

*AB1911121589 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT  
19 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Nov 19 (AFP)—Peace talks between the Khartoum government and Sudanese rebels are to open in Nairobi on December 1, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced here Sunday.

Ex-President Carter, who arrived from Addis Ababa, said he had met Saturday in Khartoum with Sudanese ruler General 'Umar al-Bashir and late the same day (eds: correct) in the Ethiopian capital with John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Both sides had agreed to talks without pre-conditions, he said. Previous negotiations held in August lasted only two days and ended without agreement on a date for resumption.

Hostilities broke out again in Sudan in mid-October after an effective ceasefire of around six months.

The SPLA, which won a string of military victories earlier this year, has again taken the upper hand in current fighting, taking five garrison towns in the past few weeks in Blue Nile Province.

Mr. Carter described the agreement for talks as "very encouraging news" saying that extensive combat in the south of Sudan had led to a suspension of the relief supply flights, which were "desperately needed."

"We hope this effort will be successful and lead to long, extended, and substantive talks," he said.

Mr. Carter said Gen. al-Bashir, who took power in Khartoum on June 30, had told him that the head of the government delegation would be Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifa, of Sudan's Revolutionary Council.

Col. Garang had not named his head of delegation but indicated he would appoint someone at an equivalent level.

The talks would be on the basis of the recommendations of the six-week "so-called" Khartoum peace conference endorsed Saturday as the official government position and four points put forward by the SPLA in August, he said. [passage omitted]

Mr. Carter arrived here Sunday to act as chairman in preliminary peace talks to resume Monday between the

Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which began in Atlanta, Georgia in September.

## **Somalia**

### **SNM, SPM Rebels Issue Joint Communiqué**

*EA2011071089 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali  
National Movement Somali 1500 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[From "Hogogal" program]

[Excerpt] Following talks between the Executive Committee of the Somali National Movement [SNM] and a delegation from the Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM] held in a fraternal atmosphere at the headquarters of the SNM, the two sides issued the following communiqué.

The two sides discussed the critical situation occurring in Somalia today, the position of the opposition forces, and the level of the liberation struggle, and expressed their identical views on all these issues. The two sides also expressed the need for collaboration, unity, and cooperation among Somali opposition forces in general, and in particular between the SNM and the SPM, which is a prerequisite for expediting the collapse of the Siad Barre regime and the formation of a nationalist democratic system by the Somali people that will serve their interests.

The SPM hailed the protracted armed struggle waged by the SNM for the freedom of the Somali people, in which concrete victories have been scored, and which has encouraged the Somali people in all parts of the country to take up arms.

The SNM for its part welcomed the birth of the SPM, which has joined in the armed struggle against the fascist regime, and it hailed the speedy victories it has scored in the areas of its operation. The SNM also pledged assistance in experience and military hardware to its twin organization, the SPM.

The SNM and the SPM believe [words indistinct] the dictatorial Siad Barre regime which they view as [words indistinct].

Two, the propaganda spread by the regime regarding talks with the opposition, the establishment of a multi-party system in the country, and the holding of elections, are a ploy aimed at confusing the struggle of the Somali people and the international community, and the two sides affirm that holding talks with the regime would be immoral. Anyone taking part in such talks would be deemed by the Somali people to be no different from the criminal Siad Barre.

Finally, the SNM and the SPM have adopted the following two resolutions:

One: to adopt a unified position on internal and external political policy.

Two: to cooperate in military matters, such as carrying out joint operations, the dispatching of fighters to any group that needs assistance. The SNM and the SPM also jointly condemn the policy and cannibalistic actions of the dictatorial regime and any government, institution, or group which extends assistance to it, in massacring Somali people, and violating their rights.

The SPM and the SNM call on the Somali people everywhere join in the armed struggle against the fascist regime, and to beware of dictator Siad Barre's tricks in setting one Somali group against another. The two sides also call on troops still loyal to the Siad Barre regime to join in the struggle for the freedom of the Somali people. The two sides call on the international community not to assist the oppressive regime. [passage omitted]

#### SNM Foreign Secretary Interviewed 18 Nov

AB2011083889 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 18 Nov 89

[From "Hogogal" program]

[Excerpts] The Somali National Movement [SNM] Foreign Department has played a very important role in the ongoing armed struggle of the movement. The Foreign Department and other sections of the SNM, using their great experience and other knowledge acquired in the field of diplomacy, have managed to inflict everlasting blows and have totally crippled the foreign policies of the fascist regime of Mogadishu.

The SNM has also crippled the internal policies of the regime. This has further led to economic, political, and social collapse. The fascist regime has also been isolated from the world at large. Dear listeners, for details, here tonight we interview the foreign secretary of the SNM, Dr Abd al-Rahman Ahmad Ali.

[Begin recording] [Ali] In the name of God, the most merciful and most compassionate. The SNM has 23 offices overseas. These offices all come under our foreign office in London. The SNM has achieved many successes. We receive a lot of economic assistance through these offices. We also inform the world about what is happening in Somalia. We inform the world of the massacres, pillage, torture, and suffering of Somalis in the numerous dungeons of the murderer afweyneh [nickname meaning "big mouth" used to denote Siad Barre] against the Somali people. We also inform the world of the aims and objectives of the SNM, and the true armed struggle being waged by the movement. The SNM also makes every effort to unite the Somalis living outside the country. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified announcer] How does the world see the Mogadishu regime?

[Ali] The world sees this regime as dying and gone. The regime has lost direction. It does not receive economic and military assistance from anybody. The Western

countries and the Arab world do not give any help to the regime. The U.S., UK, West Germany, France, and many others have completely halted the arms, food, and economic assistance they used to extend. They see the regime as inhumane and murderous. They see the regime as one that knows only how to kill innocent people.

[Announcer] Dr Abd al-Rahman, the regime uses Islam as a means to lure assistance from Arab and Islamic countries, and the Arab League. Some of them continue to help. What do you say to those countries?

[Ali] Afweyneh toured several Arab countries, like Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait. He was openly told that what is going on in Somalia is an internal problem, you have no external aggression. The answer he got was: We shall not give you arms to massacre your people.

Unfortunately, recently, during afweyneh's two last visits, he obtained some used armaments from Abu Dhabi. The SNM's Foreign Department very vehemently protested to the Abu Dhabi government about this. We hope no more assistance will reach afweyneh from that country. Also, it is very unfortunate that the Arab and Islamic world have refused to assist the movement against the murderous regime of Siad Barre.

Libya has sent some men and material. Libya [words indistinct] appears often to be extending help to the rejected regime. It sent some men and material, and we very strongly protested to Libya about this. We informed them that no assistance will be able to save Siad Barre's regime from collapse. Libya's assistance to afweyneh is like their attempt to save Idi Amin during his last hours. Libya had to use money to free her forces after the collapse of the Amin regime, and that is how I see any form of assistance to afweyneh. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Siad announced new political policies for the country. He announced the formation of new parties in future. He has called on the opposition movements to participate in talks with his regime. What is the SNM's attitude towards this?

[Ali] Afweyneh is known to be a liar. The world knows, and the Somalis know, that his call for peace talks is a final and desperate attempt to save his regime. His announcement that he is committed to the introduction of a multiparty state is nothing but the usual attempt to buy time. The SNM and other Somali opposition forces have said, and I repeat, that we are not prepared to buy afweyneh's lies. It is not a practicable issue.

The SNM and other opposition parties have resolved that afweyneh has to be removed by force. The SNM and other opposition parties will cooperate in this task. Due to the problems facing the economic, political, and social sectors of the country, the refugees' and the Somalis' cultural and religious collapse, brought about by the regime, it will be impracticable to hold talks with the regime. The SNM has completely rejected holding talks with the regime. Similarly, other opposition forces waging an armed struggle against the regime have accepted our resolution not to hold talks with the regime.

We have all agreed that the only way open for him and his henchmen is to leave the country. The tribal forces guarding him have to be disbanded. The SNM calls on the Somali people to unite their forces, and uproot the regime, and form a provisional government [words indistinct].

[Announcer] What are the SNM's relations with other opposition forces?

[Ali] The SNM has 23 offices overseas. The SNM is the largest opposition force in the country. There are some opposition forces which were formed recently. The SNM welcomes, and will strongly support, all the opposition forces waging an armed struggle against the regime. We are very close, and we also hold discussions. But there are some so-called opposition parties who are only nominally opposition, who are not waging any armed struggle. We have no relations with them. You recently

heard some calling themselves: Somali Democratic Alliance [words indistinct]. We do not see them as armed struggling forces.

We are very close to the [words indistinct]. Being the largest opposition party, the SNM's members have been directed to welcome and work for the unification of the SNM and [word indistinct]. We are working very hard on this. The SNM has reached a stage where we are approached by governments and hold talks, and we are given receptions by government officials. Some of these governments which have received us want to know the aims and objectives of the SNM. Other opposition parties have not reached that stage. The SNM has reached recognition, and for that reason we are going to give them full assistance. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Reiger Park Ends Boksburg Boycott 17 Nov**

*MB1711211489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2111 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—Residents of Reiger Park formally ended the year-long boycott of white businesses in Boksburg City on Friday night.

Chairman of the Save Boksburg Committee, Mr Mohammed Navsa, told SAPA about 700 residents of Reiger Park had unanimously agreed to end the protest against petty-apartheid policies of the CP [Conservative Party]-controlled town council.

This dramatic move follows the announcement by State President F.W. de Klerk that the Separate Amenities Act be removed from the statute books.

In another development, Mr Navsa added, residents would travel by bus and other means into the heart of Boksburg city on Saturday [18 November] "to take the message to white Boksburg".

Mr Navsa called on local businessmen "not to sit back and relax".

"It is expected of them to identify with our struggle for non-racial democratic South Africa," he said.

While residents called off the boycott, he said, they would continue "agitating for equal citizenship".

The drive into Boksburg city on Saturday would "symbolise and show the positive side of our buying power," Mr Navsa said.

**Residents Celebrate**

*MB1811133189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1257 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Boksburg Nov 18 SAPA—A year-long boycott of white shops in Boksburg in protest at the reimposition of petty apartheid ended in a joyful mood on Saturday when more than 800 coloured residents of Reiger Park mounted a car cavalcade into the city's commercial area.

Packed buses, cars and vans—many draped with colourful posters and banners—were led by members of the Save Boksburg Committee, the organisation that staged the protest, into the city centre where they alighted, shook hands with manager of shops and browsed about.

"This is our victory day. We have shown that we cannot be taken for granted. We have been on this defiance campaign for little more than a year. And with the people fully behind us, we have shown that we will not bow down to the dictates of the Conservative Party [CP] controlled town council," said a jubilant Mr Danny Cassel, a leading member of the committee's executive.

Scores of shoppers, wearing a variety of political T-shirts were greeted by smiling managers who earlier had placed signs in their windows welcoming back the Reiger Park residents.

Youths walked along the streets congratulating and smiling at scores of white shoppers, many of whom returned the joyful gestures.

Hundreds of other whites congregated outside office blocks and stared from windows as they watched the peaceful gathering move around the city centre.

No incidents were reported despite the CP-council refusing to back down on the question of harsher apartheid in the city. However, it is virtually powerless in the face of the announcement by state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, that the Separate Amenities Act would be repealed as soon as possible.

After about four hours, the residents gathered outside the city council, boarded their vehicles and left for the township where preparations were being made for a celebration.

"This day has shown the people of Boksburg that we can move forward together towards a non-racial South Africa where everyone will be judged on merit and not on the colour of their skin," said Mr Cassels.

The boycott of Boksburg's shops began in October 1988 when the council decided to ban residents from a local lake as well as to restrict the use of council facilities to whites only.

**Mossel Bay Council Refuses To Open Beaches**

*MB1711104889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0957 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 17 SAPA—The Conservative Party-controlled Mossel Bay Town Council has refused to open its beaches despite President F.W. de Klerk's declaration that beach apartheid must go.

"The Mossel Bay beaches fall in the white group areas of the town and will not be opened to all races," the mayor, Johan Oosthuizen, said.

Mr Oosthuizen said his council's decision fell within existing laws and he expected "the government to support us in this."

"If Mr de Klerk wants to open our beaches he must make a new law," he said.

He said he did not believe it "was in the interests of the town to open beaches."

**Seeks To Ignore Amenities Law**

*MB1811134389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1320 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Mossel Bay Nov 18 SAPA—A major political confrontation between the government and Mossel Bay's



town council is on the cards in the wake of a statement by the mayor, Mr Johann Oosthuizen, that he would defend the rights of whites taxpayers and white holiday makers "at all costs".

In a statement to SAPA on Saturday, Mr Johann Oosthuizen said he had seen media reports that the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, had decided to repeal the provincial ordinance whereby segregated beaches were made possible.

Mr Oosthuizen said this would mean common law would apply, according to which each and every racial group was entitled to its own and equal amenities. This included own beaches for whites as well as those for other groups.

"I want to warn the government that there is beginning a spirit of rebellion amongst the whites throughout South Africa," he said.

He said the government wished to remove the rights of whites and had threatened them with the courts.

"On the other hand, the government allows the communist flag and ANC [African National Congress] banners to be displayed openly at black rallies and marches without threatening those blacks who have contravened the law."

If the government passed a law allowing all beaches to be open, it was taken for granted that the whites would obey the law.

However, he added, the government might be misinterpreting the political mood of the whites.

Mr Oosthuizen said his stand was supported by nearly 300 phone calls from places such as the northern Transvaal to Simonstown—and included both Afrikaans and English speakers.

He said National Party supporters had for the first time indicated they had grasped the full implications of the government intergration programme.

"The CP [Conservative Party] is ready—as always—to protect the rights of whites, come what may," Mr Oosthuizen said.

#### **Editorial: De Klerk Decision 'Important Victory'**

*MB1811082489 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English  
17-23 Nov 89 p 6*

[Editorial: "The Tide Cannot Be Turned"]

[Text] The announcement by F.W. de Klerk that the government intends scrapping the Separate Amenities Act, in particular as it affects the beaches, is an important victory for our people.

It is also a vindication of the view that it is the people themselves, through mass united action who can bring down the institutions and the legacy of apartheid.

Through the defiance campaign, the people have shown the moral bankruptcy of apartheid rule.

They have dramatised the fact that much-needed resources and services were criminally under utilised simply because the laws of apartheid dictated that it should be so.

The needs of the people are urgent and will not be tied down to the sluggish agenda of the regime.

It is for this reason that the government will continuously follow in at the heels of the masses—formalising into law what ordinary people are already practising.

While some may view De Klerk's intentions positive, we are concerned that the confusing signals his government is sending out will frustrate many and drive many to desperate actions.

A case in point is this newspaper, and the media general.

While De Klerk is seen to be liberalising in other spheres, his government's record is amongst the worst in dealing with the media.

Never had we had so many editors and journalists charged under a myriad of repressive legislation in a clear attempt to criminalising their activities.

Our newspaper faces closure any day now. If we are shut down we have this to say to the government: "You may silence us, but you can no longer turn the tide of freedom for our people."

#### **Springs Antiapartheid Rally Set for 26 Nov**

*MB1811155089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1546 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA—A massive campaign against the Separate Amenities and Group Areas Act will be launched at a mass rally outside Springs, Johannesburg, next Sunday [26 November] and a special appeal has been made to whites to demonstrate their opposition to apartheid by becoming a part of the campaign.

The Springs chief magistrate has granted permission for the rally which will be held at the Kwa-Thema Stadium on November 26.

The rally is organised by affiliates of the United Democratic Front on the East Rand as well as religious, cultural, sporting and community organisations.

The rally would go ahead despite the recent announcement by State President F.W. de Klerk on the Separate Amenities Act, said a statement from the organisers on Saturday.



"De Klerk's latest reform move is clearly a direct result of the Mass Democratic Movement's defiance campaign and thus we have a responsibility to continue fighting against all forms of discrimination," the statement said.

The organisers estimate up to 50,000 will attend to hear Winnie Mandela, Wilton Mkwayi, Elias Motsaledi and Ahmed Kathrada address the crowd.

#### **Netherlands Response to Beach Announcement Cool**

*MB1811071889 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The Dutch government has responded coolly to the ending of apartheid on beaches. A Foreign Ministry statement says the move, announced by State President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday [16 November] deserves approval, but the statement reminds the South African Government to do more to stop racial segregation.

Southern African states have also welcomed De Klerk's moves towards ending apartheid. Simba Makoni, secretary of the Southern African Development Conference, says actions such as the ending of beach segregation are welcome, but that they had been forced by pressure rather than coming from the heart. Makoni has urged European governments to increase economic and social pressure on the South African leader.

#### **'Marked Drop in Terrorism' Since 6 Sep Elections**

*MB1711175089 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
17 Nov 89 p 5*

[By Tony Stirling]

[Text] There has been a marked drop in terrorism in South Africa since the September 6 general election.

Until the end of August, an increase in the number of incidents over the past several years was continuing.

At that stage, 144 incidents had been recorded against 138 for the comparative period last year—which saw a record number of 281 acts of terrorism.

In September, 18 acts of terrorism were recorded, compared to 46 last year. Some were committed in the week prior to the election.

In October, the number dropped to six, compared to 54 last October.

During September and October last year, the country recorded its highest level of terrorism ever in the build-up to the October municipal elections.

According to intelligence experts on terrorism, there appear to be several reasons for the decline in the number of acts, which is continuing.

Firstly, because of the movement of ANC [African National Congress] cadres out of their bases in Angola and Zambia to new bases in the north in countries such as Tanzania and Uganda, morale is at a low ebb.

"It also appears that having lost its peoples' war strategy, the ANC is taking stock," an expert said.

Other factors included the pressure that was being brought to bear on the ANC from all quarters, including Africa and the Soviet Union, to halt its terrorist activities and enter a phase of negotiation.

"Visitors to the ANC tell us their morale is low and there is a lot of uncertainty about the path things are taking", he said.

"It's main backer, the Soviet Union, has been explicit on its desire to see a negotiated settlement, a change that has come about because of Russia's disenchantment at remaining involved in costly regional conflicts which it can no longer afford," said the expert.

He said the most recent statistics on acts of terrorism showed not only a drop in the number of incidents, but a shift in the type of targets being attacked, to economic and political targets as against civilian and indiscriminate targets.

#### **Former Police Head Views 'Hit Squad' Allegations**

*MB1811131089 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The former commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says it appears that the allegations of an assassination squad made by a former policeman are mainly wild exaggerations based on a few grains of truth.

Gen Coetzee, who was implicated in the allegations of a hit squad that murdered activists, made by former police Captain Dirk Coetzee, said such a unit had never existed. He said the men referred to as askaris [white-trained African soldiers] by Mr Coetzee did exist but had never been ordered to assassinate. They were all former terrorists who had joined the security forces and had been instrumental in preventing bloodshed and the death of many innocent people by identifying ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] infiltrators at border posts.

Gen Coetzee said that Mr Coetzee, who made the allegations this week in an interview with a South African newspaper, had been found guilty on various charges during a departmental trial while still a member of the police force.

An investigation into the allegations is being conducted by the attorney general of the [Orange] Free State, Mr T.P. McNally and the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] chief, Lieutenant General Alwyn Conradie.

**Mass Movement Learns From SWAPO Victory***MB1811083789 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English  
17-23 Nov 89 p 3*

[Text] The lessons learnt by Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) activists who helped SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in their election campaign would be invaluable to our own struggle, said Namibia Solidarity Committee (NSC) Transvaal chairperson Jackson Mthembu.

Mthembu said yesterday 120 activists and 300 drivers from the SA [South African] Long Distance Travellers Association had gone to Namibia for a week to assist SWAPO.

Trade unionists from COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] affiliates had also been sent to help run their sister unions in the National Union of Namibian Workers while Namibian trade unionists devoted their energies to the election campaign.

"The most important lesson is (how to convert) popular support our liberation movement in this country enjoys into vote power when our liberation struggle reaches that decisive stage," said Mthembu.

"We have to see to it that the support shown for the MDM in marches, rallies, meetings is translated into votes," added Mthembu.

He added that the MDM's "Non-racial vote campaign", currently being discussed as a possible programme of action coming out of next month's Conference for Democratic Future, would be "one way of educating people about voting".

For SWAPO, transforming its traditional support into votes had been a difficult task, added Mthembu. Within the space of a few months it had to convert from a liberation movement to a political party and its leadership had only recently returned to Namibia.

NSC member Etienne Marais, who worked in the Keetmanshoop area, said that in his area, for example, SWAPO's office had only been set up in June, whereas the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] had been an office in the area for 11 years.

In addition, 60 percent of Namibians are illiterate. And in SWAPO's Ovamboland stronghold, people were told that, to show their rejection of the DTA, they had to make a cross next to DTA's name on their ballot papers.

"If SWAPO had had longer in which to campaign, there is no question that they would have swept the board," said Mthembu.

"The NSC salutes and welcomes the SWAPO victory...in the face of intimidation, death, bomb threats, no-go areas, sabotage and an illiterate support base," he added.

**Zulu King Addresses People on Unity 19 Nov***MB1911173389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1727 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Durban Nov 19 SAPA—King Goodwill Zwelithini ka Bhhekuzulu, King of the Zulus, on Sunday appealed to about 70,000 people at King's Park Stadium to put party political considerations aside and strive for black unity among the Zulu people.

King Zwelithini and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, arrived at the event waving at the crowd from the back of an open tuk-tuk.

Although many people wore traditional dress or sported Inkatha colours and carried traditional fighting sticks and shields, the atmosphere was staid, with the crowd hardly singing.

King Zwelithini said there could be no major change in South Africa without the support of the Zulus.

"There can be no successful negotiations with the South African Government by any black group if they try to ride roughshod over us as a Zulu nation.

"In the great and important missions that history has always allotted to the Zulu people, there has never been any party politics. When we act as a people, we act beyond party politics.

"Measure all political parties and all liberation movements against the criteria of whether they unite Zulus or divide Zulus from each other.

"You know that the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] have come into your midst to turn you against Inkatha. Is it because Inkatha is led by a Zulu?

"I say to the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress], COSATU and the UDF: Leave my people alone and let them do their Zulu thing...so that we can have a multi-party democracy."

King Zwelithini criticised the ANC for not sending him a message about the welcoming of the eight recently released ANC leaders at a public meeting in the Transvaal.

"I know of no single person who has campaigned for the release of Dr Nelson Mandela and all the Rivonia trialists: more than the leader of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi...yet when his (Dr Mandela) fellow prisoners are released not a word is uttered to acknowledge this.

"The Zulu nation was spurned in this rejection," he said.

**18 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**  
**MB1811122289**

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**Interesting Political Period**—"South Africa is going through an interesting period politically," opines the Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 November in a page 6 editorial. "It is the beginning of the end of group areas, whatever the government devises to try to and satisfy White 'sensitivities'." "Politically, the National Party [NP] is taking a gamble on its own future, since there is a growing build-up of right-wing opposition. The NP will lose support to the Conservative Party [CP] as the enormous changes the government is making begin to unfold." "Support for the Democratic Party will diminish in ratio to the success the government has in bringing about negotiation and changes." "The CP is also being overtaken by events. The danger is that the more the CP is frustrated, the greater the chance of right-wing extremists turning to violence, which, if it is not stamped out, could result in a race conflict that could destroy the country. The true hope is that a solution can be worked out that will appeal to the majority of reasonable Whites, as well as to a majority of reasonable Blacks."

**THE STAR**

**Strydom Rally**—Joe Latakomo, in his "Write On!" column on page 8 of the Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 18 November, states: "Khaki-clad neo-Nazis and supporters of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging gave Nazi salutes and tried to hold a service for the assassin," Barend Strydom. "Not only that," they prayed that Strydom become "one of the heroes of the Afrikaner nation." "That kind of action will long be remembered not only by the families of those Strydom killed, but the black nation as a whole." Some of Strydom's supporters were armed. "To them, guns are the answer." "The problem is that our society has created this violent circle." "It seems many whites want to justify our separation and division by highlighting our differences. Is there hope for this country in these circumstances? I have my doubts."

**CAPE TIMES**

**Why Were Tapes Destroyed?**—"We would have thought that any evidence which might lead the South African Government to discover who duped it, in the infamous affair of the phony UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] messages, would have been zealously retained and studied. Instead it is reported that the tapes containing the messages were erased within 24 hours 'in accordance with standard procedure'," observes the Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 14 November in a page 6 editorial. "It is almost inconceivable that the entire security establishment, including the various intelligence chiefs, should have been taken in by the trick. If

they were, it does not say much for their ability to sift the factual wheat from fictional chaff, and raises doubts about their ability to discriminate between the two in other cases. If they were not taken in, why was Mr Botha allowed to be the fall-guy, putting the whole Namibian election process in jeopardy? The tapes could have provided an answer or two. Were they destroyed because their answers might have proved even more embarrassing to the country's securocrats than those they fooled?"

**'Fence of Shame Still Up'**—"The tragic irony of South Africa's support for the collapse of the Berlin Wall is that the government is still electrocuting people who try to cross our own borders illegally," declares the **CAPE TIMES** on 16 November in a page 6 editorial headlined "SA [South African] Fence of Shame Still Up." "Obviously the government has to prevent the uncontrolled influx of thousands of aliens. But fleeing for your life from terrorist rebels, which is the plight of Mozambicans particularly, should never be turned into a capital offence." "The UN is also not guiltless." "Why does it not offer some sort of assistance, or even asylum, to those for whom the nearest escape is South African territory. Were it to do so, the South African Government might then be persuaded to turn off the power." "In the meantime, East Germany has become more humane than South Africa."

**TIMES OF NAMIBIA**

**Constitution Means Compromise**—The South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] did not get the "often promised crucial two-thirds majority," notes the Windhoek **TIMES OF NAMIBIA** in English on 15 November in a page 2 editorial. "And the more democratically-minded SWAPO supporters ought to welcome that fact, although **THE TIMES** would not want them to acknowledge this. They ought to welcome it because we may have a better chance of long-term survival should SWAPO take seriously its recent assurances to honour the 1982 Agreement" concerning a constitution. "Such a constitution would be a compromise. We would be forced by the constitutional framework to meet each other halfway. We must prepare ourselves to participate in a process of give and take."

**20 Nov Press Review**

**MB2011114589**

[Editorial Report]

**SUNDAY STAR**

**Qwelane Denies Namibian Election 'Along Tribal Lines'**—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 of Johannesburg **SUNDAY STAR** in English on 19 November "cynics and others will say SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] won [the Namibian election] because of its strong support among Ovambos, and I will not argue with that simple truth." But "pretending the election was finally won along tribal



lines ignores the fact that Owambos—and, for that matter, Hereros and Damaras and Namas and others—are part and parcel of the Namibian population. Namibians have spoken and all arguments have been settled.” “The Namibian election results now leave only SA [South Africa] as the last minority-ruled country on the whole planet Earth. My own feeling is that the situation will not be like that for much longer now.”

**Police Must Investigate Death Squad Claims**—The page 18 editorial refers to the “claims of former Captain Dirk Coetzee this week, about South African Police [SAP] death squads employed to murder Government opponents,” saying if the “SAP hopes to weather this latest storm of allegations it would do well to clamour louder than the rest for the widest possible judicial inquiry. Because, at this point nothing short of such an investigation will do. What government can tolerate murder after unresolved murder of its opponents and hope to preserve its credibility? If the police and the Government are innocent, and they are until it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that they are not, they have nothing to lose and everything to gain from such an inquiry.”

#### SUNDAY TIMES

**‘Statement of Intent’ on Separate Amenities Welcome**—“To President De Klerk’s already impressive list of accomplishments during a short time in office has now been added what is indubitably his most far-reaching: A declaration that the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act will be repealed,” remarks a page 28 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 19 November. “Never mind that subsequent elaborations were hedged about with niggling little qualifications about caravan parks etc—in principle one of the nastiest laws on earth has been consigned to the scrapheap.” “Benign neglect may be the best approach to this statute until—as happened with influx control, love across colour lines and, latterly, separate amenities—the law is simply overwhelmed by human beings doing what comes naturally. But Government cannot escape its obligation to take a principled stand and to provide guidance. Thus, even if statutory reform is politically tricky at this stage, a statement of intent need not be.”

**SWAPO Not ‘Sole’ Namibian Representative**—A second editorial on the same page observes that the Namibian election result “did not come as a surprise—except to those who, through the years, were gulled into believing that SWAPO really was the ‘sole and authentic’ representative of the people of Namibia. Ovamboland, yes, but all of Namibia? Certainly not.” “With a SWAPO government installed in the Tintenpalast now a foregone conclusion it is to be hoped that the organisation delivers on its pre-election promises to strive towards reconciliation in Namibia.”

#### THE CITIZEN

**Call for Inquiry Into Police Hit Squad Claims**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 November in its page 6 editorial refers to the claims by

former Captain Dirk Coetzee of the existence of police hit squad, saying “in the welter of accusations and counter-accusations, it is impossible to establish what the truth is. But public confidence will remain shaken until the matter is cleared up.” “Since the ramifications have spread far and wide, including London, where the bombing of ANC [African National Congress] offices in 1982 is being linked to the hit squad, the government should appoint a judicial commission of inquiry. Nothing less will suffice to put the public’s mind at rest.”

#### THE STAR

**Criticism of Electrified Border Fences**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 November states in a page 14 editorial: “No one disputes the right—indeed the duty—of a government to protect its citizens by patrolling its borders. But there is something simply too grim, too horrifying, in the numbers dying by electrocution and shooting at the fences to be acceptable. Surely any security threat that may be perceived from such people crossing into South Africa does not justify these vicious electrified barriers. They may become as notorious and as hated as the communists’ ill-fated Berlin Wall. It’s time we switched them off and looked for a more humane form of policing.”

**Time for De Klerk-Frontline Leaders Summit**—“President Kaunda’s call for a summit meeting between Frontline States leaders and South Africa is timely,” remarks a second editorial on the same page. “The moment is ripe for President de Klerk to debate the future of the subcontinent with his fellow African leaders.” However, “the one key figure out of step is President Mugabe of Zimbabwe. He will not even countenance ministerial contact, even though, rather hypocritically, he allows lower rank officials to maintain essential trading links with their counterparts across the Limpopo. Maybe the Kaunda example will help influence Mr Mugabe. As in Europe, times are changing fast in Africa. Old shibboleths are crumbling. White political summits do not guarantee fruitful outcomes, they are often a useful start.”

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Economic ‘Perestroika’ Essential**—Editor Ken Owen writes on page 8 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English that “economically, the country teeters on the edge of ruin, foreign investors flee, local money-making citizens emigrate, and the unemployed have become an army of potential recruits for any fool with a flag and a slogan.” “Does President de Klerk know what has happened? Does he understand how close we are to the condition that brought the might Soviet empire, the dread of the free world for half a century, to its knees? Does he know that glasnost is nice, but perestroika is essential? I suspect he does. Every government’s economic planning is a tightly held secret but there have been some pretty firm indicators: firstly, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals speaks for the major economic and financial portfolios in the Cabinet when he says that to

fight inflation is a priority." Owen believes the thrust of policy is to restore to the economy, to government and to the private sector the opportunities and disciplines of the free market. Many old-style opponents of apartheid will lament, and beat their breasts, and the welfare lobbies will wail as loudly as the protected industrialists, but for the country as whole it is the dawn of hope."

#### SOWETAN

**Freedom of Expression Essential**—"The appeal from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, to the media to refrain from anticipating the outcome of his examination of the NEW NATION is very cynical," affirms Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 November in its page 6 editorial. "The irony is that the media have recently been carrying stories speculating about the imminent relaxation of the emergency regulations affecting them as part of the process of creating a climate for negotiations." "The Government needs to make up its mind: Are we headed for a democracy or not? If we are, then freedom of expression is an essential ingredient."

#### TRANSVALER

**Cuts in Defense Spending**—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 14 November says in a page 6 editorial: "Unrealistic and presumptuous speculation about cuts in the Defense Force budget could be counter productive. Expectations which cannot be fulfilled may be created. On the other hand, it is just as important—especially in times of economic pressure—that citizens be convinced that the Defense Force does not waste money and manpower."

**'Encouraging' Election Result in Namibia**—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 November notes in a page 6 editorial: "The most remarkable and encouraging aspect (of the Namibian election result) is that SWAPO did not get the two thirds majority it so cockily aimed for. It would therefore not be able to play the dominating role it had wanted to in the creation of a new constitution."

**Progress on Road to Negotiations**—In another editorial on the same page TRANSVALER in Afrikaans says: "Inkatha's decision to declare itself in favor of negotiations for a new South African constitution—and to leave room for a broad spectrum agenda—is the crown on several encouraging indicators that there is progress on the difficult road to the Great Indaba."

#### BEELD

**Constituent Assembly of Interest to RSA**—"How various Namibian parties use the mandates given to them by voters will be of greater importance to South Africa than the election itself," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 November in a page 14 editorial. "Whether they find one another and draw up a constitution acceptable to the majority will not only be in their own interests but in the interests of southern African stability." "The

forthcoming constituent assembly meeting will handle a crucible of ideas that will be closely watched with interest outside Namibia." "It is once more clear to South Africans that the role of ethnic groups in politics cannot be ignored, but the fact that ethnicity can be overcome and interest groups find refuge in a political party is indicated in DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] support."

**SWAPO Support Mainly Owambo**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 16 November editorializes on page 10: "SWAPO's election victory in Namibia was sweet, but not without a drop of gall because Sam Nujoma cannot ignore the overwhelming influence of the Owambo majority on the results. It cannot be disputed that SWAPO's power base is largely Owambo. The result underlines the fact that a significant percentage of the population do not support SWAPO but a variety of other parties." "The fact that SWAPO's victory was received so calmly is a good beginning for the new Namibia. It is a victory for the forces who strive for peaceful solutions in the region."

**Editorial Welcomes Additional SAP 'Grievances' Channels**—In another editorial on the same page Johannesburg BEELD says "policemen also have complaints. The announcement by the South African Police [SAP] that it will establish additional channels through which members may air their grievances is thus to be welcomed." "If the system is used effectively this form of participating management will benefit the SAP" "Eventually John Citizen will receive a better police service which could hopefully lead to greater confidence in certain sections of the public. We wish the SAP well in the hope that efforts to improve itself will benefit the country and its people."

**Government Serious About Reform**—In a page 8 editorial Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 November points out "that experience has shown it is too expensive to duplicate public amenities in South Africa. Therefore, it is good news that government is going to repeal the Separate Amenities Act. It is parliament's duty to scrap discriminatory legislation, but State President de Klerk has already given local authorities a strong lead with regard to open beaches." "President de Klerk's other instructions to the President's Council underlines government's resolve to bring about a new South Africa. His promise that government will soon announce reform measures should be encouraging especially to those who harbor aggressive intentions."

#### DIE REPUBLIKEIN

**Namibian Parties Must Forget Animosity**—"Namibia is today a fortunate country regardless of which party won the election," declares Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 15 November in a page 8 editorial. "SWAPO has won, not through the barrel of a gun, but at the polls. This is a plus factor for development. What is important is the fact that Namibia does not have a single international enemy, therefore we do not have to be each others' enemies. The DTA will not sabotage anything."



Of that SWAPO can be assured." "SWAPO finds itself in a difficult situation from which the DTA could help it out for the sake of Namibians." "Animosity must be forgotten. The DTA is nobody's enemy."

**Importance of 'Losing Responsibly'**—Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 16 November states in a page 8 editorial that "to lose responsibly is just as important as winning responsibly. An irresponsible loser can be a danger. Therefore, it is commendable that all parties have accepted the election result in good faith." "First indications are that all parties are not inclined to waste energy as a result of party political games. What the country needs is statesmanship. Everyone is a winner—the parties, as well as the people."

#### ILANGA

**Paper Praises SWAPO Election Victory**—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 16-18 November, in a page 10 editorial says: "ILANGA joins those who congratulate

SWAPO on its victory in the Namibian elections. It is gratifying to also note that the entire elections proceeded smoothly, and there were no reports to this effect. It is pleasing to note further, that there were no incidents of violence and intimidation during polling. The people of Namibia should be commended for exercising such restraint, contrary to expectations that they would resort to violence." "That said, it is appropriate that SWAPO's leadership, its president, Sam Nujoma, in particular, be reminded that it is easy enough to find fault when you do not hold the reigns of government, but the situation changes when you do. Therefore, now that SWAPO's leadership will soon be in government, they will have to lead by example. They need to work hard, now that it is their responsibility to place Namibia on the economic map and foster progress." "It is also gratifying that South Africa has accepted the outcome of the elections without a murmur," and now "it is of paramount importance that there be good relations between Namibia and South Africa, and that the past be forgotten."

**Angola**

**Zaire's Mobutu To Present UNITA Peace Plan**

*MB1711153489 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
*1500 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko will arrive in Angola tomorrow to present UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] plan for a cease-fire.

Mobutu, who has been the main mediator in the conflict, is expected to brief Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the conditions set by UNITA rebels before they will sign a cease-fire leading to a permanent peace.

The cease-fire agreement signed earlier this year was broken when fighting resumed in August.

Sources say the Angolan Government will [word indistinct] its requirement that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi go into exile. That has been a stumbling block which was partly responsible for the breakdown of the last cease-fire.

**Arrives in Luanda To Mediate**

*MB1811142189 Maputo Domestic Service*  
*in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko has already arrived in Luanda to continue his mediation work for peace in Angola.

Reports from Luanda say President Mobutu Sese Seko is bringing UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] latest proposal concerning a cease-fire for the Angolan conflict. The Zairian head of state is scheduled to return to Kinshasa today.

**Confers With Dos Santos**

*AB1811190789 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT*  
*18 Nov 89*

[Text] Luanda, Nov 18 (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko held talks here Saturday with his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos in a bid to revive the stalled Angolan peace process, informed sources said.

A statement published afterwards said the meeting took place in an atmosphere of "deep understanding and openness". While Angolan Foreign Minister Castro Van Dunem "Loy" said his country was now confident the peace process would continue.

The sources said Marshal Mobutu, acting as mediator in negotiations to end Angola's 14 year-year civil war, had briefed Mr. dos Santos on his latest contacts with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

The Zairian leader also gave Mr. dos Santos a detailed account of "his contacts with American and French authorities."

Marshal Mobutu is acting as mediator following an African summit meeting in Zaire on June 22 that brought together the Angolan president and rebel leader and announced a ceasefire.

However after that meeting in Gbadolite, negotiations between the Luanda Government and UNITA stalled amid continued fighting and misunderstanding over whether Mr. Savimbi had agreed to go into temporary exile.

Marshal Mobutu left here late Saturday to return to Kinshasa.

**Luanda Radio Reports**

*MB1811191989 Luanda Domestic Service*  
*in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] party chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, today paid a 6-hour visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

The Zairian head of state is mediator in the Angolan peace process. His talks in Luanda with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, focused on the evolution of actions aimed at [words indistinct] bilateral [words indistinct] and the situation in southern Africa as a whole. The talks were held behind closed doors in Luanda City's Futungo de Belas ward.

**Dos Santos Returns From Frontline Talks 16 Nov**

*MB1811194789 Luanda ANGOP in French 1932 GMT*  
*18 Nov 89*

[Text] Luanda, 17 Nov (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Luanda last Thursday [16 November] from Lusaka, Zambia, where he attended a Frontline summit which analyzed the outcome of the Namibian elections and the evolution of the Angolan and Mozambican peace processes.

The Frontline summit's final communique states that SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] victory in the constituent assembly elections was also a victory for Africa and the international community as a whole.

As for Angola, the final communique says the Frontline leaders have learned about the ongoing peace initiatives with satisfaction and have praised the heads of state of southern Africa for their efforts and commitment to the search for a lasting peace in Angola.

**Criticizes U.S. 'Interference'**

*MB1811200789 Luanda ANGOP in French 1940 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Nov (ANGOP) [dateline as received]—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Lusaka on 16 November that the U.S. Administration is interfering in Angola's internal affairs by insisting on military aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. He added that the Angolan Government and the international community consider this policy an obstacle to this country's peace and national reconciliation policies.

During a news conference marking the conclusion of the Frontline summit in Lusaka on 16 November, the Angolan head of state announced that Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko would visit Luanda in the next few days to inform him about his mediation efforts for peace in Angola.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also discussed preparatory work by the eight-country committee concerning the holding of the next summit of central and southern African heads of state scheduled for Libreville, Gabon at an as yet undetermined date.

The Angolan head of state said that internally, the Angolan Government's efforts are directed at uniting all Angolan people under a single flag. Within this context, he emphasized the need for meeting with Angolans residing abroad to inform them and to strengthen unity. He added that the Angolan Government is also working to overcome U.S.-laid obstacles to the Angolan peace process within the context of the Gbadolite principles.

It should be recalled that the Frontline summit's final communique condemned the U.S. position and called for the cessation of U.S. interference in Angola's internal affairs.

**200 MPLA Students Said To Flee GDR for FRG**

*MB2011071089 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] [No dateline as received] More than 200 Angolans studying in the GDR on scholarships granted by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime have fled to the FRG.

Reliable sources have told the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] news agency, KUP, that those students have joined the current stream of East Germans fleeing to the FRG.

The sources say most of those students attended agronomy and mechanics courses in the GDR.

The students reportedly are unhappy with the Luanda regime's repressive government in Angola and with the lack of real democratic change in the country.

**UNITA Reports FAPLA Attacks on Huambo Villages**

*MB2011061989 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] The unpopular Luanda regime's troops continue their criminal acts against civilians.

They attacked Huambo Province's (Mgungulo), Mande, Sambalundo, and (Assolo) villages, murdering four civilians, including one woman.

Our correspondent in the area reports FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers also stole 18 heads of cattle belonging to the people [words indistinct] and set fire to 10 homes.

The people in the area are revolted by these atrocities by the authorities of the Luanda repressive regime, particularly when all Angolans want peace and calm.

**MPLA Clashes in Cuando Cubango**

*MB2011071889 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0606 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] [No dateline as received] Our forces killed an undetermined number of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and captured two in a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterattack in southeastern Cuando Cubango Province.

Military sources report the clash occurred between Cube River and Vimpulo village on 10 November, when the MPLA forces, backed by tanks and BMP-1 armored cars, attacked villages in UNITA-controlled areas.

Those military sources identified the two captured MPLA soldiers as Daniel Piriquito and Pedro Luis, both 18 years old, adding that our forces captured a large assortment of weapons, including AK-47 automatic rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers, and ammunition.

**Mozambique****Chissano: South African Military Backs 'Bandits'**

*MB1811181589 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Report from Tete by Antonio Bernardo Cuna]

[Excerpts] The South African military continues to support the armed bandits in clear violation of the Nkomati Accords signed between the Mozambican and South African Governments.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano today made this accusation in Tete. He stressed that the armed bandits have been using [word indistinct] South African military to detect the alleged presence of South African freedom fighters in Mozambican territory and to carry out reconnaissance operations against our Armed Forces. The



Mozambican head of state was speaking during a rally he led at the Magoé administrative post, during which he also accused the armed bandits of decimating the elephant population for ivory, which they then take abroad and exchange for weapons that are used against civilians.

Like many other districts of Tete Province, Magoé is affected by armed bandit terrorism. Magoé town is practically in ruins because it was occupied by the armed bandits until about 45 days ago. Due to armed bandit actions, the people have not fully dedicated themselves to productive work in general and agriculture in particular. This makes life difficult for the local population, particularly in the area of the Mucumbura administrative post, which faces food and water shortages. The Mucumbura River forms a natural border between Magoé District and Zimbabwe, but it is completely dry.

Everyone who spoke at today's rally condemned the armed bandits' actions and made it clear that if the criminals do not accept the Mozambican Government's 12-point peace plan, we must then step up the struggle. To that end, speakers who addressed the rally asked for weapons. [passage omitted]

In tandem with the continuation of the struggle, the Mozambican head of state said that our government will continue to send Mozambican religious leaders to Nairobi for further contacts with the armed bandit ringleaders.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano also affirmed that everyone must become firmly committed to production, thereby fulfilling the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party Fifth Congress decisions. He said that total commitment to work will help the people overcome their dependence on foreign aid.

In his speech, the supreme leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique referred to the party membership process and the distribution of party membership cards to which every member is entitled. It is known that, in order to eliminate the problem of long delays in issuing party membership cards, a new process will be implemented whereby two types of cards will be issued. Party members will immediately be issued with a temporary card while they wait for a permanent membership card. Candidates for party membership will no longer wait 12 months for a reply.

President Joaquim Chissano said that it is not enough for us to say that we want only one party. We must be party members, and we must learn its statutes and programs. He added that a Frelimo party member must be prepared to defend Frelimo's policies.

### Meets Tete Provincial Committee

*MB1911184589 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Report from Tete by Antonio Bernardo Cuna]

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Tete City this afternoon that there is a growing tendency to mix party and state tasks. According to Chissano, this tendency prevails at various levels and has caused certain disputes between party and state workers.

The supreme leader of the Mozambican nation said it was incorrect for some party workers to compare themselves with state workers. For instance, this has led to salary demands by party workers because they believe that with the party being the leading force, their salaries should therefore be equal to or higher than those of state workers.

In addressing a meeting of the local provincial party committee, President Joaquim Chissano explained that party workers' proposals and claims should be made bearing in mind real and objective conditions rather than in comparison with those of state workers.

The chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party told the meeting that party activities are currently being subsidized by the state because the party has no source of income. President Chissano stressed: Such a situation ought to change, and the party should begin to think about how it can create its own financial base. The Frelimo party should first depend on membership fees, as well as on many other sources of income, namely the sale of party documents, badges, and membership cards. Chissano added: We should move toward this goal.

President Chissano stressed that it is the task of all party members to defend the desire of the people to have only one party in Mozambique. He added that there is a permanent danger of certain forces emerging internally who could oppose the popular decision and call for the creation of more parties.

Today President Joaquim Chissano also met with the defense and security forces, with whom he assessed the province's political and military situation. There has been a significant improvement in the political and military situation over the past 24 months despite renewed armed bandit actions in several regions over the last few weeks. The bandits' intention is to capture a number of district headquarters, although they have been thwarted in this. A few weeks ago the Mozambican Armed Forces recaptured the headquarters of Magoé District.

**MNR Attacks Maputo Outskirts 15 Nov; 1 Dead***MB1911114289 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits killed one person and wounded five others in an attack on Wednesday [15 November] night in the outskirts of the Mozambican capital, Maputo. The terrorists looted three consumer cooperatives in the outskirts of Matola. Matola is an industrial city to the west of Maputo. The dead man was identified as Cardoso Francisco, a former officer in the Maputo provincial military command.

The bandits looted cooperatives in the (Nomativilani) and (Matlamele) [areas], on the west bank of the Matola River, and in Matola gare [railroad station platform] near the center of the city. They also raided a local bakery and abducted about 100 Matola residents.

Many people living on the outskirts of Matola now spend their nights in the bush for fear of bandit attacks against their homes.

**Government Formally Joins Intelsat 15 Nov***MB1811110489 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Mozambique has become a member of Intelsat, the International Telecommunications Satellite organization, with effect from 15 November. A note from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, which AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] received today, says that Mozambique's membership in this organization was formalized at the U.S. State Department in Washington. The ceremony was attended by Rui Lousa, Mozambique's deputy minister of transportation and communications; Valeriano Ferrao, Mozambique's ambassador to the United States; Melissa Wells, U.S. ambassador in Mozambique; and (Vinoda Madanlaw), national director of telecommunications.

Mozambique is currently using Intelsat for international and domestic connections.

**Namibia****RSA Defense Force Begins Troop Pullout 18 Nov***MB1811183689 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] South Africa has started pulling the last of its troops out of Namibia. The withdrawal of the SADF's [South African Defense Force] remaining 1500 men still in the country should be completed by next Thursday [23 November], a week after the certification of the election in Namibia by the United Nations special representative.

[Begin unidentified correspondent video recording]  
With the longest military conflict in which South Africa

has been involved now at an end, the logistical headquarters here at Grootfontein is now rapidly emptying. The withdrawal of the SADF is an important symbol in the southwestern African peace plan. As the 115-million rand final-withdrawal phase nears completion, the reserve force at Grootfontein starts off before dawn in staggered convoys of up to 25 vehicles. One Hundred Rifles [unit] and Casspirs [armored vehicles] are headed for home via Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, and Upington. Drivers from 61 Mechanized [Mec] Brigade at Oshivelo are being used to ferry the empty vehicles which served the SADF so well in its undeclared bush war.

It has been a costly exercise to withdraw the South African forces. Transferring the permanent force members and their families cost about 50-million rand, sending home the other troops about half that, and transporting stores by rail and road 50-million rand again. But the long-term saving for South Africa in terms of manpower and defense resources will be appreciable. The diplomatic advantage of having stuck rigidly to the terms of the settlement plan will also be to South Africa's credit because it will no longer be accused of destabilization in Angola.

During the next week, 61 Mec will load up the last of its Oliphant [elephant] tanks and G5's [artillery pieces] at Oshivelo for the final move to Walvis Bay.

At Otjiwarongo, morning shoppers paused if only for a short while as the SA Defense Force says farewell to the armed conflict in Namibia. [end video recording]

**Constituent Assembly To Convene 21 Nov***MB2011151989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1507 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 20 SAPA—Namibia's newly-elected 72-member Constituent Assembly (CA) meets for the first time at 10am on Tuesday [21 November] to start drawing up a constitution for the independence of Africa's last colony.

The first meeting will be chaired by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma, as leader of the party which won most votes in the election. The first task of the CA would be to elect a chairman, who is sure to come from among the 41 SWAPO members.

It is possible that the chairman could address the assembly, official spokesman Eberhard Hoffman said.

The next point on the agenda would be to establish procedural rules for the assembly. This will probably be done by breaking up into committees.

There would be a photo session after the assembly had finished its inaugural session, Mr Hoffman said.

He said it was uncertain whether South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar would attend the opening of the assembly.

However, Chief Justice Hans Berker and UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari would attend, he said.

Space is at a premium inside the historic "Landsrat" Hall where the assembly will meet.

The wives of delegates, government officials, guests of the political parties and diplomatic observers will therefore have to be satisfied to watch from three adjoining rooms fitted with closed-circuit television once the tiny public gallery has been filled.

### **Oshakati, Kavango 'Unsettled' After Unrest**

*MB2011113689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1102 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 20 SAPA—A supporter of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] was stabbed to death at Opuwo in northwestern Namibia at the weekend, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] spokesman Fred Eckhard said on Monday.

Mr Eckhard said the man was stabbed on Friday [17 November] and died on Saturday [18 November].

A man believed to be a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] supporter has been arrested in connection with the killing.

UNTAG police monitors reported that the rest of Namibia was calm, Mr Eckhard said, with the exception of the Oshakati region in the north, where the situation remained "unsettled" after recent incidents of violence.

UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari, UNTAG Police Commissioner Steven Fanning and UNTAG regional director at Oshakati John Rwambuya, had taken steps to curb violence in the region, he said, including ordering UNTAG police to carry out saturation patrols of trouble areas.

Mr Eckhard would not comment on reported criticism by Mr Rwambuya of the way the SWA [South-West Africa] Police are handling the fighting in the north. Mr Rwambuya said police were not doing everything they could to stop the violence, because they were sympathetic to the losers in the election.

Meanwhile, there has been an increase in incidents of violence and distance of peace in Kavango since the announcement of the election results, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A SWA Police spokesman, Inspector Poen Brink, said at Rundu police had received numerous complaints of assault and intimidation.

Groups of people had been travelling around the region molesting and assaulting others, and obstructing public roads.

He appealed to political leaders to urge their supporters to act calmly and responsibly.

### **UN Spokesman: Situation 'Generally Peaceful'**

*MB1711130389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1217 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 17 SAPA—United Nations police monitors report the situation in Namibia is generally peaceful, with some improvement in areas where tension flared after SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] victory in the election, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] spokesman Fred Eckhard said on Friday.

The situation in the Oshakati area of northern Owambo region was calmer and no major incident had been reported since midnight on Thursday.

UNTAG police commissioner Steven Fanning had sent a senior officer to Oshakati to make an overall assessment of the law and order situation and the matter continued to be watched especially closely, Mr Eckhard said.

At Otjiwarongo, the UNTAG regional director had called a meeting between UN police, the SWA Police and party leaders to calm the tensions at the town and no incidents had been reported in the past 24 hours.

Mr Eckhard could not confirm reports that South African Police had arrested SWAPO members at Oshakati or that two huts at the home of millionaire businessman and prominent SWAPO member Frans Ndonga had been gutted.

He said the last 1,500 SADF [South African Defence Force] troops were actively engaged in moving out of their bases at Oshivelo and Grootfontein and back to SA. UNTAG was monitoring the withdrawal, Mr Eckhard added.

### **SWAPO's Nujoma Returns From Frontline Talks**

*MB1711125989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1132 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 17 SAPA—The President of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Sam Nujoma, returned to Windhoek on Friday after holding talks with leaders of the Frontline States in Lusaka on Thursday, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Mr Nujoma was met at Eros Airport by senior party officials and is due to meet the Nigerian foreign minister, Maj-Gen Ike Nwachukwu, later on Friday.

Gen Nwachukwu, the first foreign minister to visit Namibia since the election, will also hold talks with the United Nations special representative, Martti Ahtisaari, and other political leaders.

The head of SWAPO's liaison division, Eddie Amkongo, has confirmed SWAPO's Central Committee will meet in Windhoek on Saturday and possibly again on Sunday.



SWAPO's secretary for information and publicity, Hipido Hamutenya, said the organisation's election directorate would report to the committee in view of the directorate's disbandment.

The Central Committee would also discuss the composition of committees concerning the activities of the constituent assembly.

**Ahtisaari Opens Human Rights Symposium 17 Nov**

*MB1711213489 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, says that the Namibian constitution must not only establish and define the institutions and powers of government but also contribute to nation-building and reconciliation.

Opening a human rights symposium in Windhoek, he said the constitution had to enshrine human rights and, thus, ensure the commitment of Namibia to the principles of equality and justice for all.

**Zimbabwe**

**Minister Defends Continued State of Emergency**

*MB1911191689 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Harare Nov 19 SAPA—Defending the continued state of emergency in Zimbabwean, the minister of home affairs, Movan Mahachi, said today that it was need

while the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] still operated in Mozambique and South Africa remained a threat.

Answering questions on the nation on ZTV [Zimbabwe Television], Mahachi said: "The state of emergency is an important instrument which has not been abused," ZIANA news agency reports.

Asked why it seemed the provisions of the state of emergency were used more for Zimbabweans, for example to detain students, trade unionists and workers, than for MNR bandits, Mahachi said the students had been detained under 30-day investigative detention, not under emergency powers.

He said under the state of emergency workers in essential services were not allowed to strike, hence its use to detain doctors and railway workers when they went on strike.

Answering a question on why the 30-day investigative detention was not sufficient for the country now, Mahachi said it was enough, "but why restrict ourselves as leaders of the nation—we should use this important instrument." He said the country had no detainees as such.

When asked about the earlier detention of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions General Secretary Morgan Tsvangirayi and other individuals who had not had charges brought against them, Mahachi said: "Our officials convince us the measures they have taken are appropriate."

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21 Nov 1989

